

FRANKFORT WEEKLY NEWS.

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ASKED TO QUIT.

I. James Ousted From Board Of Safety.

Louisville Talking About Speed's Friendship.

Lid Being Tilted With Great Regularity.

SUNDAY CLOSING ALMOST A JOKE.

(Special Correspondence.)

Louisville, Ky., July 3.—It has been given out that R. I. James, "Dick," for short, is to retire from the Board of Public Safety in Louisville about July 15. Dick has said himself that he would leave the board at that time "because he finds the duties of the board interfere with his duties with the Belknap Hardware & Manufacturing Company." Now, wouldn't that jar you? Of course, Richard had no idea how urgent his duties with the hardware company were when he took the sinecure at the City Hall. It's an old story—that resigning a fat, leisurely, political plum pudding because other duties require more attention. But, as a rule, something else is behind such resignations. Naturally. In this case, I understand, Mr. James was asked to resign by one no more in authority than Mayor Grinstead. It seems that Mr. James was too good a friend of Capt. Pope Speed, who was forced to resign under charges from the Board of Public Safety that he was protecting gambling and bawdy houses in the red light district, and that he was receiving bribes from red light sources.

Now, Richard was Pope Speed's particular friend. Speed was advanced from detective to captain of police so rapidly that it would make a man's head swim. Pope was using the city's vehicles and horses to take his family out riding on Sundays, by special permit from Dick. He was very busy with the city's equipage the night before the notorious Republican primary in April, the most outrageous ever conducted in this city, according to the Republicans themselves. Mr. James was such a good friend of Speed's that he didn't want the grand jury to investigate the Speed doings in the red light.

I understand that, after all the hullabaloo was raised about Speed, Marshal Bullitt, chairman of the board, wanted James to get out of the board, and I have heard that he threatened to resign himself unless James did so. It was then that the Mayor, so I am told, asked Mr. James if his private affairs weren't so onerous as to compel him to give all his attention to them. Mr. James didn't think they were at first, and when it was published in one of the papers here that Mr. James was about to leave the board, some of his yawping friends mounted their hind legs and let out an awful roar. Simultaneously with Mr. James' discovery later that the hardware business was picking up, "his goats" made the same discovery and it was officially announced that he would retire.

Now, the whole affair smells to me like a stench, from a source, too, where the public was led to believe, during a violent campaign, that there was naught but rose water. The public was told that the Republicans had an exclusive franchise on all the morality that was floating in Louisville, and they persisted so in these claims that they actually had some of the good people down here believing it. It would be difficult to find a more disgusted lot than those who were bamboozled into thinking that the Republicans were honest when they announced that they proposed to give Louisville a clean administration.

And while I am talking about honest

Republican administrations in Louisville, it would be well to call attention to the Sunday closing laws. There are many of the saloon-keepers down here honestly observing the law and the regulations. There are others who do a bigger business on Sunday than they do on any other day, but certain of these the police never discover. With a great flourish of trumpets, Chief of Police Haager announced a week or two ago that each policeman would be held responsible for all saloons on his beat, and that if it was shown that saloons were doing business on Sundays on their beats, the patrolmen would walk the plank. I observe that a number of saloon keepers were arrested last Sunday charged with keeping their saloons open. Since then I have seen no indications of policemen out of jobs. One detective who has been especially active has been advanced in rank for his work as an example. It was said by the big wigs of the department. A cute trick to make the public forget the grand stand declaration that saloon-blind policemen were to be given the finger. It all looks to me as if the Holier-Than-Thou Republicans were laying the foundation for a fine bit of election machinery, to which the immune saloon-keepers and the police favorites are two valuable cogs.

The Democratic hosts are gathering in Louisville, preparatory to setting out for Denver. They will stop by Lincoln for a visit to the sage of Fairview. I hear little gossip as to the members of the different committees from Kentucky. The most important, of course, is the Committee on Resolutions, and I hear the names of Senator James B. McCreary and Col. W. B. Haldeman mentioned for the place.

By the way, did you read Marse Henry on Parker in this morning's Courier-Journal? You did? Well, wasn't it a scorcher? Weren't they a few incongruous remarks—a few words with the bark on—a few parts of speech and Democracy unterrified and undefiled all rolled into one? For powerful invective, rapier-like satire, and bludgeon blows of truth, Mr. Waterson himself never wrote anything to surpass it. Larded into the formidable roast is the following bit of real news:

"The stolen money represented by these men has been for three months percolating where the rogues behind it could be used to buy the instruments of their scheme to make the Democratic party a brevet Republican party. Some of it was here in Kentucky. Some of it went to Alabama. It was largely the knowledge of this corruption fund, and its plan and object, which carried the Courier-Journal to Mr. Bryan.

THE INSIDER.

SPECIAL SUIT FOR CONVICTED RIDER.

DR. E. CHAMPION TOO BIG TO WEAR ORDINARY PRISON STRIPES.

Dr. E. Champion, convicted of night riding in connection with the Birmingham raid on March 9, arrived at the Eddyville penitentiary Thursday, having been refused a new trial by Judge Reed. He was escorted by Pete Ely, sheriff of Marshall county, together with Lon Holly, who was given ten years for killing Reese Fisher. Dr. Champion was allowed to come without handcuffs, and the sheriff said he would have trusted him to come alone, unguarded. He was received at 10 o'clock, and there being no prison clothes large enough for him, he was allowed to retain his business suit until a special order can be filled.

His assignment is the place of assistant to the cell clerk and his special duties will have reference to the mails. The attorneys in the case will prosecute an appeal from Judge Reed's ruling, and express confidence in obtaining a reversal, but in the meantime the prisoner will be making time on his sentence and in the ordinary course half his time will have been served out before a decision can be reached.

James H. Dilger has bought a lot, 40 by 150 feet, at Fourth and Steele streets, and on Thursday began the erection of a handsome six-room cottage, in which he will make his residence. He paid \$1,200 for the lot, which shows Frankfort property is expensive.

BIG BOOST

Given The Manufacturers Of Straight Whiskies.

Government Enforces New Food Regulations.

Franklin County Interested In The Rules.

BIG DEMAND FOR BOTTLED IN BOND

Straight whisky, such as is made in this county and which is the only kind made here, is at a premium now, and there is a big boost in the business of the distillers since the United States Government has begun to enforce strictly the proper branding of liquors under the last pure food law. This law requires all liquor to be labeled according to what it really is, and the rectifiers and those who have been adulterating whisky have been shoved into the background. The following dispatch from Washington to the Courier-Journal is of interest to Franklin county, where there are many distilleries:

After defeating an attempted injunction by the rectifiers, blenders and compounders of imitation whisky in the United States District Court at Cincinnati, at a late hour last night, the Internal Revenue Bureau of the Treasury Department is today in full swing putting into effect the branding regulations scheduled for operation throughout the United States on this opening day of the new fiscal year.

In seventy internal revenue collection districts, spreading throughout some fifty States and Territories, the vast army of Government gaugers located at over 2,000 rectifying, compounding and blending houses, are acting under orders from nearly a hundred collectors, and are marking and branding the heads of barrels into which mixtures, blends and compounds are drawn with the prescribed words of "blend," "compound," or "imitation," as the case may be, in strict accordance with the requirements of the Federal pure food law as construed by the now celebrated "What Is Whisky?" opinion of Attorney General Bonaparte, and the rulings made thereunder by President Roosevelt in support of the views for which Dr. Wiley has become known all over the country.

The neutral spirit makers and blenders have fought the new regulations with great bitterness. In striking contrast to those interests, the Government's views have been enthusiastically approved and supported by the straight whisky distillers. These straight whisky distillers can continue under the pure food law and the internal revenue regulations, labelling their product as whisky, as they have always done, it being the natural, unadulterated article to which Attorney General Bonaparte has restricted the application of the unqualified term "whisky."

Since the pure food agitation began the business of the straight whisky distillers has returned to approximately the large volume in which it was distributed before the day of the rectifier and blender. The most conspicuous increase in the sale of straight whisky has been in connection with the bottling in bond feature.

Four years ago, less than a million gallons of whisky went out to the public under the Government's green guarantee stamp protecting it from adulteration. The figures for the years just closed will show that over 5,000,000 gallons have been bottled in bond within the last twelve months. Only three States—Pennsylvania, Kentucky and Maryland—recorded bottling in bond operations a few years back, while now whisky is being put under the green stamp in over fifteen dif-

ferent States. Rectifying or blending operations are today carried on in forty different States and Territories, the 114,000,000 gallons of the rectified or blended product put out last year, New York supplied 20,000,000 to the market. Ohio came second, and Illinois third. Georgia produced 1,000,000 gallons of so-called blends just before going prohibition.

Strike Fine Spring On Elkhorn Creek.

SPLENDID FLOW OF CLEAR, COLD WATER AT FRANKFORT DISTILLING CO.

While excavating for a pool at the Frankfort Distilling Co.'s plant on Elkhorn, the other day, a stream of water as large as a man's leg, clear and pure and with a steady temperature of 56 degrees, was struck, entirely unexpectedly. The pool was being made for the storage of water at the Baker distillery and the spring which has always been used was being carefully guarded, it being the intention to fill the pool from this spring. The pool is a large one and is 20 feet deep. To get the proper depth it was necessary to blast out the rock in one end and when a charge of dynamite was set off the big stream of water gushed up from the rocks.

The new spring is one of the finest in the State. The water is from a limestone formation and is absolutely pure. It flows with some force and shows no signs of diminution. As the water in Kentucky is what makes Kentucky whisky different from any other whisky the spring at the Baker distillery is invaluable.

FRANKFORT MECCA FOR THE TOURISTS.

Strangers Roam Over Old And New Capitol.

All Want To See Place Geobel Fell.

STONE MARKER IN WRONG PLACE.

The new capitol is a strong drawing card to bring people to Frankfort, and hardly a day passes but one can see tourists roaming around over the old and the new State house. The visitors never neglect the old capitol, but it is the new capitol which lures them and they go away from here greatly pleased, and all saying that Kentucky has a capitol of which every person in the State might well be proud. Nearly every week for the last two months there have been excursions, run by some Sunday school or church which have brought hundreds of persons here from all over the State, and it has done much for business in Frankfort. The favorite place for the tourists, though, is the place where Geobel fell, and the stone that marks the spot, or, rather, which is supposed to mark the spot, but which misses it several feet, is always carefully examined. Everybody who comes here for the first time stands on it and usually goes into the Secretary of State's office to squint out the window along the line to the old hackberry tree which has become a part of Kentucky history.

In the pavement which leads to the State house is a stone marker, which is supposed to designate the place where Geobel fell. It was put there by the old custodian of the State house grounds. He was worried by the hundreds of people who wanted to be shown where Geobel fell, and so he said to himself:

"I will fix it." He then had the stone put down, and that kept off the questioners. But he missed the spot. He put the stone where, according to the witnesses, Jack Chinn stood when the shot was fired and Geobel was a little lower down and a few feet further away. This is not known, however, except to a few, and the visitors still think they are standing on the spot where Geobel fell, and they keep on coming. Which is just as well.

PRUNING KNIFE

Used At The State Charitable Institutions.

Six Useless Jobs Are Already Abolished.

New Superintendents Will Cut Off More.

MEN MUST DO FULL DAY'S WORK.

Dropping off of useless positions at the State charitable institutions has already begun, and the pruning knife will be used until the working forces at the three asylums and at the Feeble-minded Institute will be materially reduced. The Board of Control of Charitable Institutions has already abolished three positions at the Lexington Asylum and three at the Hopkinsville Asylum, and when the new superintendents at those two institutions get thoroughly into the workings of the asylums several more places will be vacant. It is the intention of the new superintendents to combine positions, and in many instances have one man do work which formerly was done by two. In this way it is hoped to make the cost of operation of the three asylums very much less.

At Lexington three positions have been abolished by the Board of Control. These are treasurer, inspector and pathological physician. The latter was supposed to make examinations of the patients and make tests of their blood and other things, but the Board believed that the position was a sinecure and abolished it. The physician who had the place had a large practice in Lexington and the Board was of the opinion that he was not needed at the asylum. An inspector, whose duty it was to keep a general watch over the whole institution and make reports to the superintendent, was also employed at the Lexington asylum. It was said that he did not inspect, and that the place was useless, so the Board cut this job off the list, also. The Board found further, that at Lexington, as at the other asylums, there was no need for a treasurer, any bank being willing to act as treasurer, in order to get the deposits, which amount to a good deal.

At Hopkinsville three positions were abolished. They were housekeeper, farm boss and treasurer. The housekeeper's duties could be filled by some of the other employees of the place, it was thought by the Board, so they dismissed the housekeeper and the work is now being done by the other attendants about the place. The farm boss had a good easy job, the Board says. Stanley Milward, a member of the Board, found that the farm boss was provided with a house, food for his family and a horse to drive. His duties, Mr. Milward said, were only to supervise the crops, and he simply drove about the farm for a short while each day. The job was a cinch, Mr. Milward said, and at his instance the place was abolished. It paid a good salary in addition to providing the boss with the comforts of life.

Just at present these six places are all that have been abolished, but more is to come when the new superintendents get down to work and use the pruning knife as they expect to. The Board says there is no desire to upset the arrangements at the asylums, but that it has been found that many places now filled by two men can be combined so that one man can do the work. As an instance it is cited that at Lexington one man does nothing but act as butcher. No beef is killed at the asylum, and the butcher's sole function is to cut up the meat, a job which does not require more

than two hours each day. Another man attends the cold storage, while a third has a general supervision of the milk, and puts the milk in the cold storage. He is called "dairyman." The cold storage man and the dairyman will not have easy sailing in the future, as the two places will be combined and one will go out.

Several other places are to be cut off in the same way, and one man will have to do a man's work, the Board being against any job which does not occupy a man's time for at least eight hours every day. The management of the asylums is to be left largely to the superintendents, and they will do what chopping off of heads is to be done.

HAVE TROUBLE.

Republican Committee In Several Contests.

FIRST MEETING WILL SEE FIGHT BETWEEN GILLUM AND BYRLEY.

The troubles of the Republican State Central Committee, which was elected at the recent State convention in Louisville, will begin at the first meeting of the committee to be held in Louisville on July 8, and from the number of complaints being made in various sections of the State it is likely that the troubles of the executive body will multiply instead of diminish.

The first meeting will witness a contest between William Gillum and W. W. Byrley as to which is the rightful chairman of the Knox County Executive Committee, the contest for the office having recently been filed by Byrley, after Gillum had been named as the chairman. Byrley was formerly a member of the State Central Committee from the Eleventh congressional district, and served as chairman of the County Executive Committee for the past four years, and he now lays claim to the chairmanship of the county committee. This is so far the only contest filed before the State Central Committee, but it is said the same condition prevails in several other counties of the State, and it is expected that other contests will be filed before the meeting of the committee on next Wednesday.

In the contest filed from Knox county, Byrley appeals from the decision of the Congressional District Committee, which decided in favor of Gillum, but A. S. Bennett, secretary of the State Central Committee, said Thursday that he had not read the appeal as filed and could not tell the exact nature of the contest or the specific charges made by Byrley. It is said the wrangle between the two men for leadership in Knox county has resulted in much bitterness and that a warm debate will result when the appeal is taken up by the State Central Committee. In some of the counties in the State the county committees have so far failed to organize because of disputes over the chairmanships, and for this reason many of the counties will likely be represented at the meeting to seek advice on the manner of organization and the election of county chairmen.

James A. Sullivan To Leave Frankfort.

POPULAR MANAGER OF CUMBERLAND TELEPHONE COMPANY GOES TO LEXINGTON.

After nineteen years as manager of the local branch of the Cumberland Telephone and Telegraph Company, James A. Sullivan is to be transferred on July 15 to Lexington. His place here will be taken by Charles Liggett, of Louisville. Mr. Sullivan will succeed W. T. Naff at Lexington, and will have an important position there.

Mr. Sullivan is well known in Frankfort, on account of his long residence here, and he has a host of friends. The change will become effective the middle of this month, when Mr. Sullivan will leave Frankfort. The appointments were made by George Hall, district superintendent.